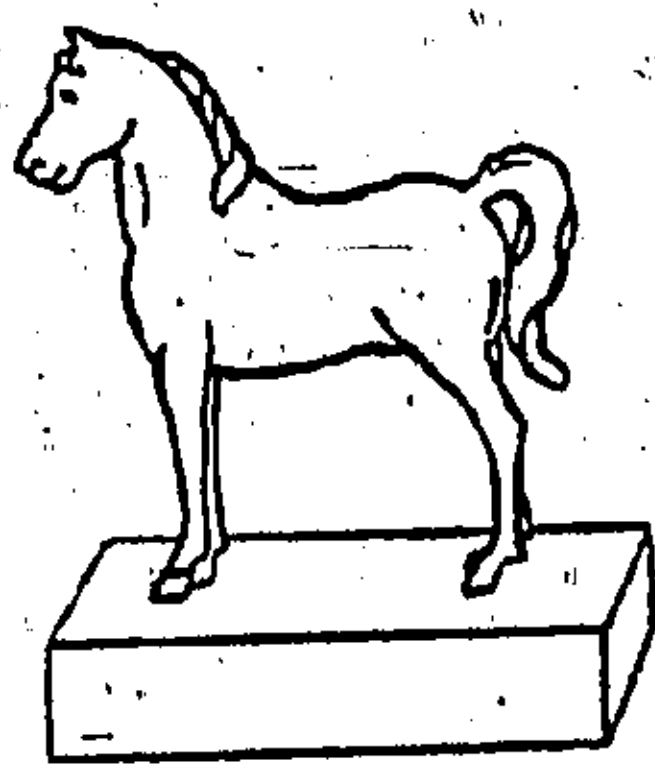


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FEBRUARY ISSUE

OF

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### Readers' Letters:

## INCOME TAX: IS IT FAIR?

Sir.—The problem of balancing Hong Kong's administrative budget is becoming more and more acute with the passage of every month. While the Home Government has made a generous contribution towards rehabilitation, funds from this source will not be available to meet current expenditure, and it must be assumed, as a matter of course, that the hard-pressed British taxpayer will not show any readiness to meet Hong Kong's recurring annual deficits. Some means must be found to increase the Colony's revenues.

Income tax, if it can be uniformly levied, is, of course, the most equitable form of taxation. But in the peculiar conditions prevailing in Hong Kong it would be so discriminatory as to cause widespread resentment. It would be collected without difficulty from Corporations and firms whose books are kept in English and annually audited; and from salaried employees of these firms and from professional men whose accounts, also, were kept in English.

But is would deny human ingenuity to enforce it equitably against Chinese firms and individuals whose books (if any) were kept in Chinese. There would be no means of ascertaining the income of the scores of Chinese millionaires who have taken up residence in the Colony to escape the uncertainties of life in their own country. Short of compelling all firms and well-to-do individuals to keep their accounts in English—which was, I believe, attempted with Chinese traders in the Philippines—I cannot imagine any method by which more than a fraction of an income tax levy could be collected.

Are there any alternatives? I do not pose as a financier, but I venture to suggest, purely as a basis for discussion, some possible methods of meeting—or materially helping to meet—the Colony's deficit:

1. I note that the Government's share of the Jockey Club's big Sweep in January, on the basis of a 15 per cent levy, was \$222,000. Recent legislation has raised the betting tax to 25 per cent, which would have meant payment of \$370,000 instead of the sum mentioned above. If this levy is legitimate once or twice a year, on what moral grounds can a monthly Lottery or, alternatively, the issue of Premium Bonds with substantial cash prizes, be opposed? I understand that there is a Government Lottery in Malta. And large Sweepstakes are operated in several Australian States, under Government supervision, if not official initiative.

2. Hong Kong is still a Free Port. Duties are only collected on a few imports such as alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and petroleum products. Why should it remain a Free Port? The only practical justification is that by retaining this status it will remain the chief centre for the smuggling of goods into China. This "smuggling business" is a real grievance where the Chinese Government is concerned. Why not make Hong Kong a Tariff Port, with bonded warehouses for goods unloaded in transit, and drawbacks for goods re-exported

later? If this were done and a reasonable measure of cooperation with the Chinese Customs were adopted, not only would a serious grievance be met, but substantial revenues might be anticipated.

3. A Sales Tax. This is already in force in respect of drugs and cosmetics. It could be applied to numerous other commodities not classed as necessities without causing serious hardship to the population.

4. A Poll Tax, accompanied by the issue of Identification Cards to all residents. Even if as low as \$5 a year this would bring in considerable revenue, and also pave the way for imposing some check upon immigration, which must sooner or later be enforced if the Colony is to be able to face its financial burdens.

Hong Kong cannot provide social services, education, poor relief, public sanitation, etc., for a population which is believed to be increasing at the rate of something like 100,000 a month, from which little if any additional revenue is derived. Criticisms of lack of adequate provision for education and social services in the Colony are and must remain nonsensical while a higher economic level here than in South China attracts thousands and tens of thousands of, often destitute, immigrants. While that situation persists, Hong Kong's problems are South China rather than local problems.

Contrary to general belief the Chinese enjoy no Treaty right of unrestricted immigration. And the financial chaos which has now extended to South China makes some check upon unrestricted immigration a matter of desperate urgency. I toss these suggestions into the ring merely in the hope that they may provoke fruitful discussion. One or all of them may be objectionable or considered impracticable on grounds with which I am unfamiliar. But it would, I suggest, be a healthy sign if the community evinced some real and constructive interest in meeting the financial problems of the immediate future.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

### H.K. Graduates

Sir.—The statement that the training and standard of H. K. medical graduates are not inferior to those of European Medical Officers must have been written by "Anti-Prejudice" with his tongue in his cheek ("China Mail," Feb. 12th). Not only the inferior technical equipment (admitted by the Vice-chairman, H. K. University "China Mail," Feb. 11th) but the lower standard of the lecturers must produce inferiorly trained graduates. Admittedly the clinical material, especially in tropical diseases, is unlimited but the material is wasted if the graduates have not been trained to diagnose it (for any credit for recognising the existence of tropical diseases in Hong Kong belongs to European and not local M.O.s).

Is "Anti-Prejudice" also aware that all the worthwhile research in tropical diseases in Hong Kong has been undertaken by European M.O.s? Is there, with such unlimited material in tropical diseases, any local expert in Tropical Medicine? Hong Kong graduates also have hardly any training in such important subjects as ophthalmology and dermatology—there being no specially qualified lecturers, no special hospitals or departments.

Although "the Secretary of State invites applications from doctors who are British Subjects possessing a medical qualification registrable in the U. K."—such applications are judged according to the applicant's training and experience, those with the best training, and experience are considered first and recently-graduated doctors, before the war, had no chance of appointment in the Colonial Service. Therefore, one would hardly consider an M.B., B.S., of a first-class English University, with some few years of post-graduate training in first-class English hospitals, to be of the same standard as an M.O. with M.B., B.S., Hong Kong.

As regards the local medical interest in scientific progress, admittedly many apply for scholarships, it is tempting to travel and see the world, but somebody else's expense, but

## TOKUNAGA TO BE HANGED

### H.K. Trade Figures

The Statistical Office of the Imports and Exports Department reports that imports of merchandise into the Colony of Hong Kong during the month of January, 1947, amounted to a declared value of \$105,406,209 (\$28,441,207 from the British Empire and \$76,965,002 from the non-Empire countries) as compared with \$87,660,830 (\$4,034,065 from the British Empire and \$83,626,765 from the non-Empire countries) in the month of January, 1946. Exports of merchandise totalled a declared value of \$102,591,823 (\$31,152,918 for the Empire and \$71,438,905 for Foreign Countries) as compared with \$23,339,591 (\$10,407,724 for the Empire and \$12,931,870 for Foreign Countries).

### Y's Men's Dinner

To mark the rehabilitation of the Y's Men's Club of Hong Kong, an inaugural dinner party was held at the Jacobson Room, Hong Kong Hotel, last night. The dinner was attended by a large gathering of members and guests, among whom were Major Opi, and Mr. Brooksbank of the Sino-British Club, Mr. Ngan Shing-kwan, Vice-President of the Rotary Club and Mr. N. C. Lin of the Ministry of Economic Affairs of China.

The inaugural address was delivered by Mr. K. S. Fung, President of the Club. After the presentation of a souvenir to the retiring President, Mr. Ho Shiu-que, the party terminated with a number of musical items, the highlight of which were two selections by a young but accomplished pianist, nine-year-old Mimi Chau.

how many H. K. graduates so to the U. K. at their own expense—surely many of them could afford the price of even a third class ticket? (Incidentally, if the local graduates are of the same standard as M.O.s trained in the U. K., are the scholarships necessary?) I wonder if "Anti-Prejudice" knows how many local M.O.s subscribe to scientific journals and how many of them frequent the Medical Library, inadequate as it is?

No one would grudge the local appointees their promotion to higher salary scales and even to higher grades but that is no reason for not facing facts and for belittling the medical schools in U.K.

### ANTI-HUMBBUG.

Sir.—Your correspondent the other day who signed himself Anti-Humbbug endeavours to make a case for the retention of discrimination by harping on the question of differences in university standards. Comparisons are always odious and it is unfair to generalise, but the point that can be stressed after reading "Anti-Humbbug's" letter is that if the qualifications of a Hong Kong University medical graduate are not considered sufficiently satisfactory then steps should be taken either to improve them by post-graduate studies in medical centres where U. K. graduates are provided with such facilities or by improving local standards. This much is owed to us in Hong Kong.

When Great Britain embarked upon empire building the victors felt that they would be entitled to the fruits of their endeavours. Would descendants of the pioneering race be entitled to perpetual advantages or should the colonials be admitted to equality of treatment with "home-side" people? Do the colonies become part of the empire or are they to remain fields for exploitation by a privileged class?

Men are judged by deeds not words, and whereas the Government is committed to a policy of equal opportunity, only one department chief—the Hon. Dr. Selwyn-Clarke—has had the foresight and the courage to carry out a policy which so far as others are concerned remains a dead letter.

J.A.K.

### Kowloon Light

Sir.—Your paper has taken a prominent part in pointing out defects in this colony. And the public are indebted to you for reports about disconnection regarding charges for electric current in Kowloon.

The representative of the Kowloon Chamber of Commerce points out that it is not fair that the public should contribute to the cost of replacing the Company's war losses, since the public are not to blame for that. The public would like to know how the Company arrives at the electric charges. A certain percentage covers actual cost of production, another percentage is for salaries and wages, and the rest is for interest on the Company's excessively large capital. The public have to pay for all these but the public have never been informed how much these percentages are.

KOWLOON READER

## Saito Also Gets Death Sentence

The trial of Colonel Tokunaga Isao and Captain (Dr.) Saito Shunkichi, Commandant and Medical Officer in Charge of the POW Camps in Hong Kong during the Japanese occupation, concluded yesterday before No. 5 War Crimes Court with the passing of the sentence of Death by Hanging upon both accused. Lieut. Tanaka Hitoshi, one-time Camp Commander at the Argyle Street Officers' Camp, was sentenced to three years in prison; Tsutsada Itsuo, civilian interpreter at Shamshuipo and with the first draft from Hong Kong to Japan, to two years; and Sergeant Harada Jotaro to one year.

Asked if he had anything to say in mitigation of sentence, Tokunaga said he was sorry that his subordinates on the Camp staff were to be given sentences, and requested that they be treated leniently.

"As to myself," Tokunaga said, "I carried out my duties to the POWs with the best intentions, although I now know that though I did my best some suffering was caused to them. Since the surrender this has been on my conscience."

"Since March this year, permission has been given to me to read books and every morning and evening I have made prayers to atone for my crimes. This is how I feel spiritually toward the matter."

Saito, Tanaka and Tsutsada did not elect to say anything. Harada said his mind was in confusion and he was unable to say much at the moment; he asked the Court to be considerate to him.

Tokunaga was found guilty on eight of ten charges, including those of being concerned in the killing of recaptured Canadian and British POWs who had attempted to escape.

Saito was found guilty on four of five charges. Tanaka was found not guilty of being concerned in the ill-treatment of the Canadian escapees or of Lieut. Haddock, but was found guilty of two other charges of being concerned in general ill-treatment of POWs. Tsutsada and Harada were each found guilty on one charge of ill-treatment.

### P.O.W.'s Evidence

The Court comprised Lt. Col. R. C. Laming, of the Department of the J.A.G. Indian Army, President, Major J. T. Loran, of the Department of the J.A.G. Canadian Army; and Capt. K. B. Bussfield, R.A.C. The Prosecution was conducted by Major G. B. Puddicombe, K.C., of the Victoria Rifles of Canada. Tokunaga was defended by Mr. Fujita Tetsuo and Saito by Mr. Hasegawa Yukichi. Tanaka, Tsutsada and Harada were also defended by Mr. Fujita. Capt. P. E. Kosloff acted as Adviser to the Japanese defence counsel.

One witness, Mr. L. J. da Silva, was called to give evidence in mitigation of Tsutsada, who, it was also revealed from the reading of his service record, had acted as interpreter at War Crimes Courts in Burma and Singapore before being brought to Hong Kong for trial.

Mr. da Silva said that he had been a prisoner of war at Shamshuipo where he had got to know Tsutsada following an incident when the interpreter had observed him and Capt. Rodrigues peering into a crowd of people outside the Camp. Tsutsada had asked Capt. Rodrigues if his wife was there and had gone out and brought his child to him. Tsutsada carried letters from him to his mother and wife and brought in replies. Between April and August, 1942, when parcels were not permitted in Camp, he also brought parcels in for him, Mr. da Silva said, which contained much-needed vitamins.

### Met Family

While out on a working party, Tsutsada brought him to a godown where he had a chance to meet his mother and sister. On another occasion he brought some members of a working party of POWs to a house where he treated them to beer and cakes.

Tsutsada, Mr. da Silva said, was also instrumental in bringing into the camp a set of woods for lawn bowls and he had heard from Major Ashton-Ross that he had supplied materials for costumes for a camp show.

A letter relating to Colonel Tokunaga from Major James Smith, of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, was handed in to the Court by Mr. Fujita.

Written at Benfleet, Essex.

## Parents Meeting Called

An important factor in the education of children is the co-operation of parents and school authorities. Several parents of pupils in the Central British School (as distinct from the Kowloon Junior School, temporarily housed in C.B.S. premises) have expressed their desire to form a Parents' Association.

The project is welcomed by the Principal of the School and the Education Authorities. It has, therefore, been decided to hold a meeting of all parents and guardians interested for preliminary discussion and the election of an Interim Committee.

The meeting will be held in the Green Room of the Peninsula Hotel at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, February 26. Afternoon tea (at a small charge) will be served before the business of the meeting. Notice of the meeting and the agenda are being circulated to all parents and it is hoped that they will make every effort to attend. Such associations are a feature of most schools in England and the United States of America and are of the greatest value in bringing about closer relations between home and school.

## American Remanded

A further remand of one week was granted by Mr. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday when Carter Korolevsky, American, appeared on the charge of possession of one Chinese-made revolver and seven rounds of ammunition at the Ritz Hotel on Feb. 6.

In making the application S/I Askew said that he had communicated with in connection with a previous case, when accused was fined a total of \$400 or nine months' hard labour for driving under the influence of liquor and reckless driving, but that there had been insufficient time since the last remand (Feb. 10) for a reply to arrive. He believed the news as to whether the mother would be able to meet the fine or otherwise would be received within a week.

The present case, continued S/I Askew, could be dealt with summarily and not as one for commitment.

## WEDDING AT REGISTRY

Mr. Frederick Charles Duxon, civil engineer of the Douglas Steamship Company, and Alice Florence Tester, residing at Kowloon Hotel, were married at the Registry, Supreme Court, yesterday by Deputy Registrar, Mr. J. M. Hall.

Witnesses were Mr. Cyril Champkin and Mr. Robert Murray. A reception was later held at the NAAFI/EFI Club, Y.M.C.A. Building.

## OLDSTERS GET MARRIED

Believed to be the first time in Hong Kong's history, an 80-year-old man was married to a 55-year-old woman at the Marriage Registry yesterday.

The aged couple are Mr. Lee Wing-fuk, widower of 54 Burnham Street, and Miss Chu Lin-wai of the same address.

Mr. J. M. Hall, Deputy Registrar, officiated at the ceremony.

The forthcoming wedding of Miss Bernardine Akit, of 3, Victory Avenue, and Mr. Chen Zeng-shan, of 11 Caine Road, is announced.

## "ECHOES OF SHAMSHUPO"

The Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps Association is holding a smoking concert at the Club Lusitano on Friday, February 28, at 8.30 p.m., when the old camp favourites will stage a revue entitled "Echoes of Shamshuipo."

The "glamour girls" will have new and better dresses, the orchestra will have better instruments and the audience will get something stronger than "cold tea."

Admission will be free and is open to all members of HKVDC and HERNV past and present. A breezy evening is anticipated.

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# NOMA DIDN'T BELIEVE WITNESSES' STORIES

## Japanese Soldier Committed

Sugita Harukichi, a Japanese soldier, and Ho Yung, unemployed, were yesterday committed to trial by Mr. Sainsbury at Central at the conclusion of Lower Court proceedings in which they were charged with highway robbery. Evidence was given that a student, Miss Wu Hay-chee, of Canton was walking in Banham Road East near Western Street on Sunday, with her sister, when two men came up. They turned round and saw another two men immediately behind them. One of them attempted to remove the ring from her finger but failed. He took \$4 from her. He told her not to raise an alarm or she would be hurt. Police Sub-Inspector Ferrier, happened to come up and he gave chase and arrested Ho Yung.

Taken to the Police Station, defendant gave the police certain information and detectives were sent to a semi-detached house in Third Street. After they had waited from 11 p.m. to midnight the Japanese arrived and was arrested.

## Briton In Incident In Macao

Macao, Feb. 11. An incident occurred here early this morning in which a policeman on duty was apparently hit by a British soldier and fired in retaliation. The soldier who was alleged to have been behaving indecently near Ritz Mansion was approached by the constable, and following an exchange of words, neither understanding the other, the constable received several blows on the jaw, whereupon he drew his revolver and fired on his assailant, wounding him in the leg and causing his removal to hospital. The British Consul was informed of the incident.—Our Own Correspondent.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Pinnaula Hotel arrivals—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. T. Verheul, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Finkeln, Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Noble, Mrs. and Miss E. C. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Galloway, Messrs. F. C. Harrell, Peter Wong, J. Cook and Major H. L. Farmer.

Pinnaula Hotel departures—Messrs. W. T. Dobson, V. Negroni, J. M. Nasson and H. P. Thompson.

Departures for Shanghai yesterday included Sir John Mason and Messrs. David Au, H. P. Lim and N. MacGregor by the ss. "Titanic" and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Parlett, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mr. K. S. Zee and Mrs. F. C. Zee, Captain G. de Elazar, Prof. Ahmed Ali and Messrs. A. Hroch, J. S. Hargreaves, G. D. Jack, V. Helehel, E. Schuman, C. Goldberg and Y. L. Mok by the ss. "Wo Sang".

## "JANE"



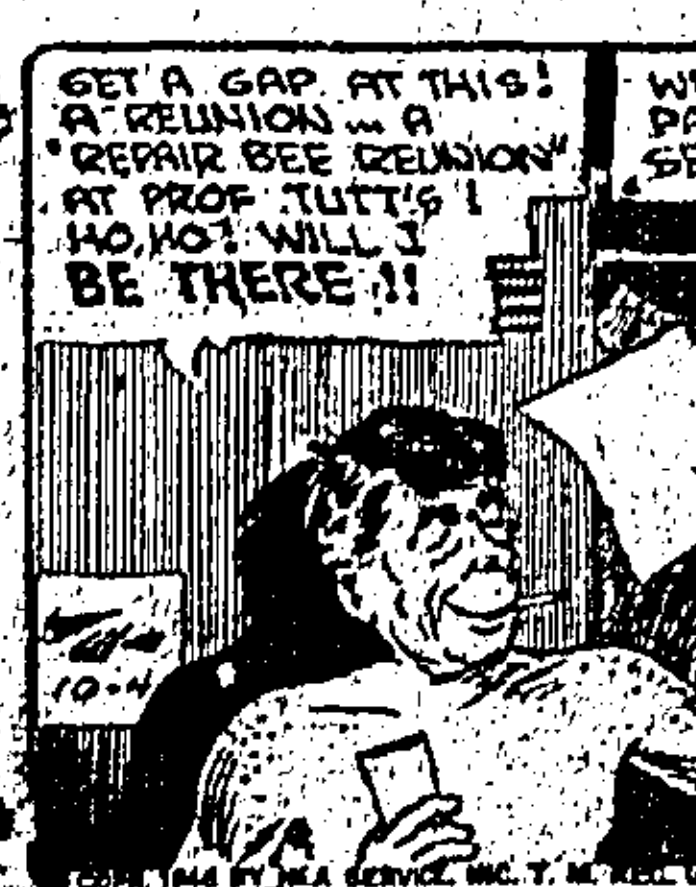
## BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



## Results



## By EDGAR MARTIN



## CANTON DUMP EXPLOSION

Canton, Feb. 13. An ammunition dump at Fong Chuen blew up this morning, scattering several persons. Further details of the explosion were not immediately available.—Associated Press.

## H.K. War Memorial Fund

The Bill entitled an Ordinance for the Establishment and Administration of a Hong Kong War Memorial Fund passed its first reading in Legislative Council yesterday.

Introducing the Bill the Attorney-General said: "It will be recalled that Your Excellency appointed a large and representative committee under the chairmanship of Mr. E. H. Williams to consider how most appropriately a memorial could be created to those who have died and suffered in the Second World War. It considered the matter and ultimately reached the conclusion which it recommended to Government whereby it was suggested that the memorial should take the form of a fund rather than a cenotaph.

"The object of this Bill is to establish such a fund by statute. Clause 3 of the Bill provides that the fund shall be created and hereafter maintained by voluntary contributions and also by such appropriations as this Council may from time to time vote towards the fund.

"The objects of the fund appear in clause 4 of the Bill. They are to provide for the maintenance, education, benefit or advancement of the widow, wife or children of any officer or member of the various Forces and organisations which served Hong Kong named in the first schedule.

"Secondly it provides that contributions from the fund may be made to persons or relatives of persons who died or who suffered or are suffering as a consequence of being subjected to torture during the enemy occupation of the Colony.

"Finally, a subsidiary but none the less important object of the fund is the creation of a third schedule of charitable objects which go to meet the intentions of the fund when the requirements of the first and second schedules are met.

"The Bill provides for the administration of the fund by a committee, and in order to ensure continuity the chairman of the committee is by this Bill incorporated.

"Finally, I would point out the Bill by clause 7 gives to the committee suitable power to govern its operation of the fund in that it empowers regulations to be made by the committee which shall in due course be furnished to the Governor and by His Excellency be subject to disallowance or creation or amendment."

The motion was seconded by the Colonial Secretary and carried unanimously.

## BILLS READ IN COUNCIL

The Bill to amend further the Police Force Ordinance, 1932, passed its first reading in Legislative Council yesterday.

The Bill to amend further the Pensions Ordinance 1932 passed its first reading in Legislative Council yesterday.

## TENANCY TRIBUNAL'S DECISION QUASHED

Remarking that hardship was a matter which a Tenancy Tribunal was not entitled to consider, Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Supreme Court yesterday quashed a Tribunal's decision refusing a landlord's application for an eviction order against her tenant.

"I realise my order will entail, perhaps, considerable hardship on respondent and the sub-tenants but whatever decision a Court makes in such cases involves hardship on one party or the other," said His Lordship when allowing the appeal and ordering respondent and his sub-tenants to vacate the premises within 30 days.

The appellant was Chan Ng-shi, of No. 26, Ailu Street, second floor, and the respondent was Tsui King-fung, residing on the first floor of the house.

Mr. M. A. da Silva appeared for the appellant but respondent was not legally represented.

Delivering written judgment, His Lordship said: "The facts of this case are not in dispute. The main ground of appeal is that the Tribunal, when refusing the application by its decision in the finding 'There is no hardship on the applicant,' erred in law as no question of hardship arises under the provisions of the relevant Article in the proclamation.

"Before the Tribunal makes an order for eviction under Article 5, para. 1, A(1) it must be satisfied that the landlord requires the premises for himself or any son or daughter over 18 years old and that no other suitable accommodation is available for such landlord... or the son or daughter over 18, in addition, it must find that the usual notice 16 quit has been given.

## Inevitable

"Owing to the crowded conditions of living in the Colony and the difficulty of obtaining other accommodation, it is inevitable that the tenant will plead hardship, as he pleaded here, if he is evicted. The landlord may also plead hardship. This question of hardship is of great importance under the English Acts, but it is a factor which has to be taken into consideration. Under the Acts also, another factor has to be considered, namely whether the Court considers it reasonable to make such order.

"Under the Proclamation, the Tribunal has to make the order if conditions are proved in para. 2 supra are fulfilled. Though the wording reads 'the Tribunal may make the order etc.' I agree with and follow previous decisions of this Court that here 'may' is not discretionary but is directory. If the above-mentioned conditions are found by the Tribunal to hold, then, however great the hardship on the tenant, however unreasonable it may be to make the order e.g., if the tenant or other occupant is dangerously ill and removal might cause death, the Tribunal must grant the eviction order. It can only stave off the evil day for a period of 30 days. The location of a tenant in the Colony is therefore considerably less favourable than it is in England.

## Essential Facts

"In its finding the Tribunal made no mention of the essential findings of fact that the premises were required or that no other suitable accommodation was available. In addition to the statement that there was no hardship on the appellant (applicant), the Tribunal suggested that the son and daughter of the appellant might stay in the roof room, a room which is already occupied by a female cousin of the appellant (applicant).

"The evidence shows that there are three sons, all over 18, living with the appellant, two of whom have been regularly receiving from America. One is married, his wife lives with him in one cubicle; a second is shortly to be married. At present, he occupies the teng with the third son and a sister-in-law of appellant. Appellant occupies a second bedroom. The premises consist of a tiny 2 small bedrooms, verandah and a fairly large roof room occupied by the appellant's cousin. I have visited the premises and am satisfied that the appellant requires other premises for one more of her sons and that the present accommodation is not suitable. Admittedly, the state of overcrowding is not as great as that which prevails on the floor occupied by the respondent (the tenant).

## Tribunal Wrong

"From the finding of the Tribunal, it is clear that the main factor which led it to refuse the application was that of hardship but, as I have already indicated, this is a matter which the Tribunal is not entitled to consider. I therefore held that the Tribunal was wrong in law in so doing and allow the appeal.

"I had considered whether I should give possession of the whole floor or of part but I have come to the conclusion that the size of the floor is such that any division would inevitably lead to quarrels between the respective parties.

"The order for eviction will apply to the respondent and the sub-tenants to take effect within 30 days from today. Appeal allowed. Decision of Tribunal reversed: eviction within 30 days from today. Order for payment of all mesne profits due within 7 days. No order as to costs."

## Theatre Without License

The proprietor of the Cheung Lok Theatre, Holy Cross Path, Shaukiwan, one Tsang Chung-hing, was fined \$100 by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central when he was found guilty on five summons of using a building as a theatre without a licence from the Police.

A.S.P. Kellet said that a summons was taken last year and a temporary licence was later granted on condition that certain alterations be made to the building. The temporary licence expired at the end of the year but the necessary requirements had not been met and no licence was granted.

Notice of refusal of licence was given on Jan. 13 and on Jan. 14 he visited the place and warned them against using the theatre without a licence.

Mr. A. el Arculli pleaded guilty for the defendant and said that when the first summons was taken out defendant was required to make alterations to the windows, ventilation and sanitary arrangements. All had been carried out except for the lavatory. Plans had been submitted but had not been approved.

Closing down the theatre would mean a great loss and it added greatly to the amenities of the people in that district, as it is the only theatre there.

## P.I. CONSULATE IN H.K.

Manila, Feb. 13. Vice-President and Foreign Minister Elpidio Quirino said the Philippines is planning to establish legations in London, Rome, Nanking, Paris, Sydney and Bangkok and consulates at Chicago, Shanghai and Hong Kong. It will station a charge d'affaires in Madrid. Spain is represented in Manila by a Minister.—Associated Press.

For disobeying the lawful command of his captain, Abdullah Salamein, a coloured fireman in the ss. "Cape Howe" was yesterday sentenced by Comdr Ryder in the Marine Court to four weeks in prison and a fine of two days' pay.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

It is hereby notified that the following Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction will be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, Lower Albert Road, on Monday, the 17th day of February, 1947, at 3 p.m.

Sale Conditions may be obtained and sale plan inspected at the Office of the Superintendent of Crown Lands & Surveys, Lower Albert Road.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

| No. of Sale | Registry No.                | Location      | Boundaries       | Area in sq. ft. | Annual Rental | Upset Price |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1           | Kowloon Island Lot No. 6002 | Ha Heung Road | As per Sale Plan | 1,248 (about)   | \$10          | \$2,720     |

Immediately after the fall of the hammer, the purchaser shall according to the Conditions of Sale pay to the Auctioneer in cash the sum of \$744.00.

V. KENNIF, Director of Public Works.

7th February, 1947.

## BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS ASSOCIATION

# FLAG DAY

## SATURDAY FEB. 15th

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## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT NOTICE

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Old Boys and former members of the Staff are invited to send me information which would assist me in compiling records of the academic and athletic history of King's College from 1923 to 1947. The following would be greatly valued:—

1. Copies of the School Prospectus, magazines, athletic programmes, School Concert programmes, reports of Speech Days.
2. Lists of scholarship and prize winners with appropriate years.
3. War records, December 1941—August 1945.

I shall be very happy to meet any Old Boy or former colleague at the Education Office, Windsor House, 3rd floor.

J. J. FERGUSON, Principal.

Hong Kong, 12th Feb., 1947.

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The above-mentioned articles will be open for inspection at Messrs. Lammert Brothers' Auction Rooms on 10th, 11th and 12th February 1947, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette Volume 2, No. 12, of 9th March, 1946.

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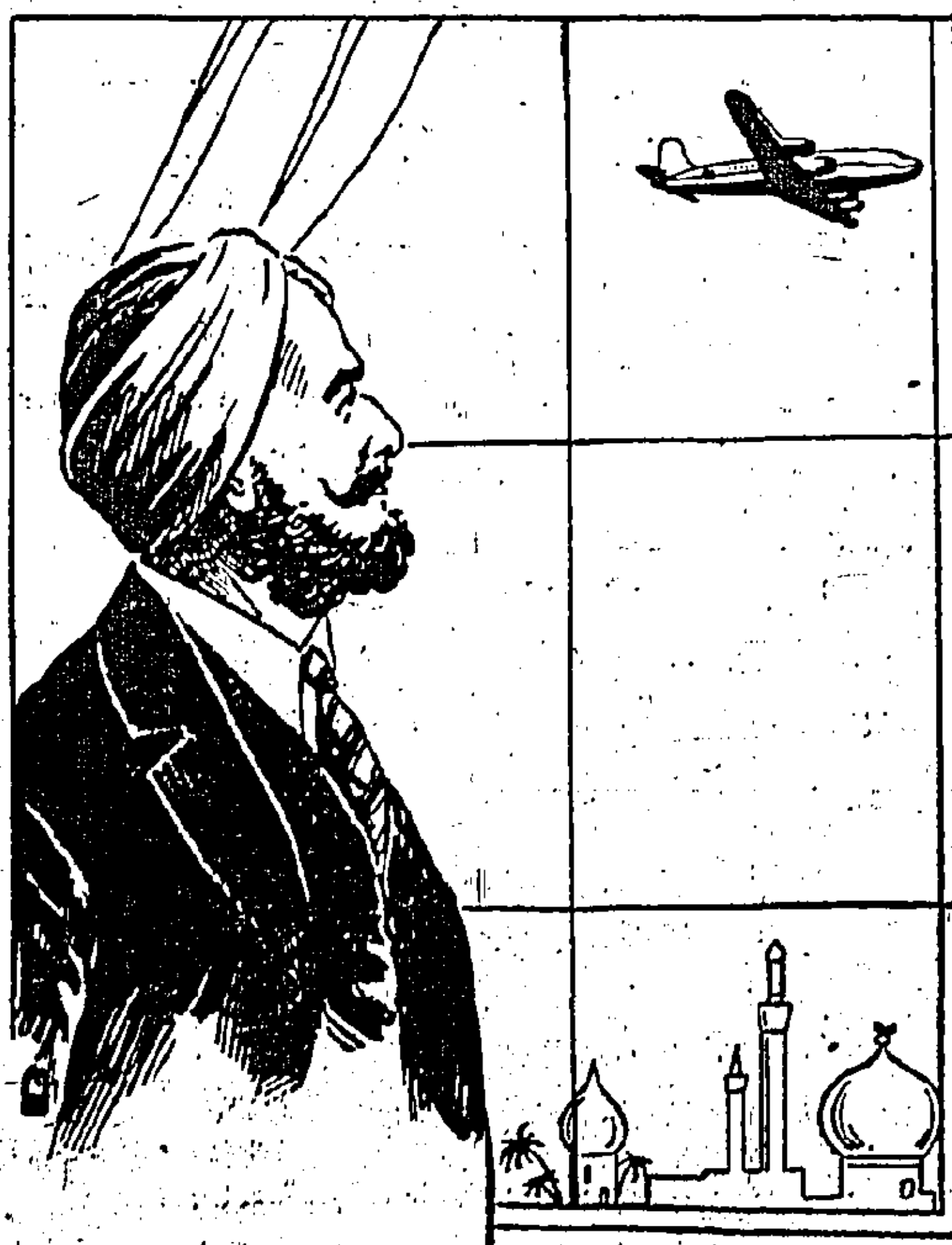
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## FOREIGN POLICY

A recent issue of "The New Republic," of which Mr. Henry Wallace has become the editor, contains an interview with Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, the British Labour M.P. who headed the recent abortive revolt against Mr. Bevin's foreign policy. In this interview, Mr. Crossman repeats the stale and implausible canard which he first hatched out in the House of Commons—that the true explanation of the recent Anglo-American agreement to standardize basic weapons is that, in the next war, Britain will supply the manpower and America the weapons. That, of course, is nonsense on the face of it. Any objective person can see the true explanation of this sensible Anglo-American arrangement. Both history and common sense teach us that, if there is another large-scale war, it is very likely that Britain and America will be on the same side. We learned both in World War I and World War II, the many disadvantages of having different types of weapons. Human nature, it is true, is almost unteachable, but we have at least learned the simple lesson that people who have the same ideas and the same interests are likely, if there is a war, to be on the same side and that it's quite a good thing for their bullets to fit each other's rifles. This does not imply a military alliance. It implies something far more useful and effective—recognition of a common danger and a determination to ward it off by practical arrangements. The revolt which Mr. Crossman led was effectively smothered; but it will undoubtedly be revived. The central thesis of the Crossman policy is that Britain ought to be as good friends with Russia as with the United States. This is a blameless and even a high-minded doctrine, but it is landing its adherents in a ludicrous situation.

The Russian attitude hitherto has made it difficult for any Western power to have close friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Apparently Mr. Crossman and his friends conclude, from this, that Britain must debase her relations with the United States to the same unhappy standard. Mr. Crossman's foreign policy appears in the form of a Gresham's Law, expressed in terms of diplomacy. Gresham postulated the theory that bad money drives out the good. Crossman's foreign policy, in effect, says: "We must not have better relations with any country than we have with Soviet Russia." On this basis, if Crossman were to have his way, Britain might not have a friend in the world, and could, in fact, achieve a position of inglorious isolation. It becomes a little ridiculous, however, to work from the angle that in the international field, all friendships between nations must be regulated on the basis of the lowest common denominator. In his House of Commons speech, Mr. Crossman stated: "We can only draw the conclusion—that we are more closely affiliated at the moment to the United States of America than we are to the U.S.S.R." He said this plainly with regret, but it is surely a phrase from the world of topsy-turvydom. The British Government, as Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin have several times emphasised would like to be as friendly with Russia as they are with America. But, if the Russians persist in reluctance to make the gestures of friendship, must it inevitably follow that Britain must also quarrel with America?

London, Feb. 12. The movement of German refugees from Poland has been suspended, according to Mr. John Hynd, Minister responsible for the British administration in Germany, when replying in the House of Commons today to a question about the death of a number of refugees on two trains which recently arrived in Germany from Poland.—Reuter.

## The Truth About The Truth Drug

Since 1936 there have been numerous references to the "truth drug," and interest in this subject was recently revived as the result of a pensions appeal case, in which Mr. Justice Denning granted a pension to an ex-service man who had been given the "truth drug" while he was a patient in a military hospital.

The answers he gave to questions while he was under the influence of the drug constituted some of the evidence on which he was presumed to have

By a HARLEY STREET PSYCHIATRIST

been refused a pension by the Pensions Appeal Tribunal. The soldier pleaded that the answers were incorrect.

What is the "truth drug," and has it any scientific merit? How does it act; what purpose does it serve, and can any reliance be placed on results obtained by its use?

These are some of the questions on which the public seek enlightenment, and here are the facts.

No single "truth drug" exists, but there are numerous drugs which stimulate an almost irresistible urge to talk, and to talk freely, on intimate subjects connected with the patient's personal life. A "truth drug" is one which acts primarily on that part of the brain which controls our highest functions.

As human beings, we are taught to live a civilised life, and to develop tact, discretion and conscience. These qualities are the most recently acquired by the human race, and are the ones most readily lost when the brain is affected in any way.

Many of us are acquainted with individuals who have suffered from severe head injuries, and appreciate how sometimes they become irritable, obscene.

We also appreciate what happens to some of our most delightful acquaintances when they have indulged too freely in alcohol. They lose their culture and become grossly indiscreet and boastful.

"Truth drugs" act on the brain in a similar way to alcohol and injury, with the advantage, however, that they are quite harmless.

The drug is injected into a vein, and the amount administered can be readily controlled. For purposes of extracting the "truth," only sufficient is injected to make the patient talk freely, or to use a technical expression, lose his inhibitions.

When sufficiently under the influence of the drug, subjects become vulnerable, lose their powers of discretion, and discuss their problems without reservations or feelings of shame. It is just as if their consciences were temporarily suspended.

People, as a rule, only prevaricate in order to preserve their social security. When "doped," they have no regard for conventionalities. They tend to express themselves in a natural and primitive manner.

Patients are supposed to tell their doctors the truth, but seldom do so. It is contrary to human nature for people to expose themselves to criticism, and risk loss of self-esteem. The common practice is, therefore, to give a certain amount of information, sufficient in their estimation for the purpose in hand.

Doctors, especially psychiatrists, often find that their patients mislead them, perhaps unwittingly, and it is in connection with psychological work that the "truth drug" serves a most useful purpose.

Loss of memory can be restored in a few minutes, provided that there has been no injury to the brain, and the factors responsible for a nervous breakdown can be speedily identified.

During the war, many neuritic soldiers were successfully treated, following injections of the "truth drugs."

There are two main groups of "truth drugs": hypnosis and anaesthetics. In the former group are such drugs as amylal, nembutal and scopolamine. When given in full doses they produce sleep. In the latter group are (vivan, pentothal and narcoanal. When administered in adequate doses they produce deep unconsciousness. When used as "truth drugs," these preparations are given only in sufficient amount to produce a "dopey" condition.

Before considering whether or not these drugs do actually make people tell the truth, distinction must be drawn between truth and fact.

Let us assume that a man is subject to delusions (fixed beliefs which cannot be dispelled by proof of their falsity). Does he lie when he alleges that his wife is trying to poison him? Obviously not, yet his statement may not be a fact.

If an individual absentmindedly pockets an article without paying for it, his denial of this may be quite truthful. "Truth drugs" cannot enable a person to give a factual account, but only the truth as far as he knows it.

The drug is generally successful in compelling honest answers. Resistance may be encountered under certain conditions. Deliberate lying is very unusual. "Truth drugs" are not used in the detection of crime or the conviction of criminals.

Useful information could undoubtedly be obtained from suspected criminals by means of the "truth drug," but in this country no man is compelled to give evidence against himself, unless he without pressure of any kind, elects to do so.

Generally speaking, "truth drugs" are ineffectual in forcing individuals to give away information which might involve them in criminal proceedings. They are successful in exposing the views, attitudes and character of a person; and in enabling him to recall many forgotten experiences. In this way they are invaluable in gaining a rapid insight into the past history and personality of a neuritic.

The drug must not be administered to anyone without consent first being obtained. Furthermore, it is desirable to explain the reason for its use before its administration. Its effects pass off roughly between one and four hours.

The feeling experienced is similar to that of mild intoxication—happy, confident, slightly confused, and possibly drowsy.

It would be quite impossible for a person to receive a dose of the drug sufficient to render him lacking in self-control, and yet capable of behaving normally in other respects.

There is no doubt whatsoever that so-called "truth drugs" render an individual incapable of formulating a lie, but they may, nevertheless, suppress the truth.

Nature has a way of safeguarding us against disagreeable consequences, even when our self-control is artificially undermined.

## BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

### WHEN TO LEAD TRUMPS

There are two general classes of situations in which an opening lead of a trump may be soundly recommended. One is negative in nature, when your own hand and the bidding are such that any other lead bids fair to cost the defence a trick. The other is very positive—when development of the bidding makes it seem likely that the declarer will surely want to use the trumps in his own hand or the dummy for ruffing. In this circumstance, the opening lead of a trump constitutes an attack on the enemy's "prepared position," as the military nabobs would describe it.

S. J 10 7 5  
H. A 8 4 3 2  
D. K 10 6  
C. 5 4 3

S. 4 2  
H. K Q J  
D. K 10 6  
C. A K 9

S. A K Q 9  
H. None  
D. A 9 8 7 5 2  
C. J 7 2

(Dealer: South. North-South vulnerable.)  
South West North East  
1 D 1 H Pass Pass  
1 S 2 H 4 S  
If West had been listening intently, he would have realized that North and South must have a beautiful cross-ruff available. Notice how North, with a hand too puny to even make a minimum free overcall after West's 1-Heart, was nevertheless so mighty as soon as he heard the spade bid, that he could hop all

## CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"What do you think of that, Mama? Heifetz is flat again!"

## "Votes For Women"

Sometimes a few women can be seen in Victoria Tower Gardens, London, placing flowers at the base of a statue of a woman, erected within a stone's throw of Britain's Houses of Parliament. The woman they honour is Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, commander-in-chief of a vast army of women who fought with "militant methods" for the enfranchisement of their sex in Britain.

Emmeline was reared in an environment where reform was a current topic. At 14 she was taken to hear the famous suffragette, Lydia Baker, Manchester, where she was born was

By L.A.J. HAWKINGS

the centre of the women's emancipation movement. On the initiative of a Dr. Pankhurst, barrister (whom later she married) 5,435 Manchester women householders claimed the vote; and a test case was heard in the Courts but was defeated. When Dr. Pankhurst died, Emmeline became Registrar of births and deaths in a Manchester suburb. But her enthusiasm for women's enfranchisement grew and she left her employment to form "The Women's Social and Political Union," using the slogan "Votes for Women."

The Battle Begins

In 1905 at a Manchester meeting, Christabel Pankhurst, eldest of her four children, and Annie Kenney, a young factory worker, asked the candidate if he would support "Votes for Women."

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S. J 10 7 5  
H. A 8 4 3 2  
D. K 10 6  
C. 5 4 3

S. 4 2  
H. K Q J  
D. K 10 6  
C. A K 9

S. A K Q 9  
H. None  
D. A 9 8 7 5 2  
C. J 7 2

(Dealer: South. North-South vulnerable.)  
South West North East  
1 D 1 H Pass Pass  
1 S 2 H 4 S  
If West had been listening intently, he would have realized that North and South must have a beautiful cross-ruff available. Notice how North, with a hand too puny to even make a minimum free overcall after West's 1-Heart, was nevertheless so mighty as soon as he heard the spade bid, that he could hop all

the way to game. No kind of hand could be so bad the first time and so good the second time. It was weak in high cards, but terrible in distributional value—a capital spade fit, with at least four of the suit, and extremely unbalanced distribution elsewhere.

West did not take this into account, however. He scored his club K and A, then led the 9 to the Q, whereupon East returned the 7 of his partner's hearts. Can't you now picture South blithely skipping back and forth with a cross-ruff of the red suits, for eight tricks with his eight trumps, plus two with the red aces for the ten needed?

If the defenders had to any of the first four tricks, led a spade. South could have scored only seven tricks with his trumps. These, plus the two red aces would have made only nine, one less than he required for the contract.

### Tomorrow's Problem

S. Q 10 7  
H. A 8 6  
D. Q J 8  
C. 10 9 6 5

S. 8 2  
H. Q 5 4  
D. A K 3  
C. A K 9

S. A K Q 9  
H. K J 10 7  
D. K 10 9 7 5  
C. None

(Dealer: South. North-South vulnerable.)  
If South bids 1-Diamond, West 2-Clubs, then North and East pass, what is the bid next bid for South?

## LOVE WILL FIND A WAY

Love will find a way in Frankfurt—even if it has to advertise. On countless corner bulletin boards in this head-quarters city of the American occupation forces are posted small coloured notices advertising goods for sale or exchange, rooms to let, jobs offered and advertisements for prospective husbands and wives.

Space on the boards is hired by businessmen who realise that because of the current newspaper shortage, German newspapers have not the space to devote to classified advertisements. With the female to

By ALLEN DREYFUSS

male ratio in such cities as Berlin estimated at six to one, it is not difficult to understand why women outnumber men as applicants on the small type-written marriage advertisements.

Requirements for the ideal post-war German prototype of a man or woman—as expressed on the posters—seem to lay stress on the financial position and an absence of Nazi taint. One small, pink-coloured advertisement decorated with entwined hearts and wedding rings, reads:

"My greatest wish for 1947: I am an attractive girl, 38 years old, who loves art, music, theatre, and the cinema. I have a lot of money and a warm heart. I am trying to find a man about 40 with fair hair who will enrol me in his swimming arms. He must not be taller than 185 centimeters (5 ft. 5 ins.). Write to this agency under No. ...."

Practical Consideration

The desire to steer free of responsibility for raising children in commodity-short Germany is indicated in another of these advertisements, which reads: "Widow wanted who owns butcher shop. Young man who has learned the butcher's trade, refugees from Eastern Germany. No Nazi, wants to marry, 30 years old, 1.78 (5 ft. 4 ins.) tall and knows how to work. If you have little children, don't bother with this advertisement. Write soon to No. ...."

Some women base their attractions on practical considerations rather than on charm talent. One such wrote: "My nice little home, which is fully furnished with valuable equipment, needs a man to make it complete. My mother runs a baker's shop which I shall inherit. I am 28 years old, like to eat well, and to stay at home with a faithful man who will be worthy of my love. Write immediately to No. ...."

Another realistic woman, who believes that a full dinner plate is more to be valued than a pretty face, wrote frankly: "I am no beauty queen, but I own a restaurant and a comfortably furnished home. Where is the man who wants to be my business partner and my husband? No Nazis wanted, and applicants must be over 40. Please write to No. ...."

Commercial Marriage Bureau

Bureau

Although most Frankfurters prefer to advertise for husbands and wives with these small posters of their own composition, a few trek to the dusty offices of a regular commercial marriage bureau, which has recently reopened for business. While the relatively high fee frightens some away, many applicants seem to prefer the impersonal method of finding their life partners through correspondence.

One of these bureaux recently advertised in the following terms: "Do you want to become a lucky wife? I am able to offer you: (1) a land-owner, 48 years old; (2) a textile merchant, 38 years old; (3) a butcher with a large shop, 48 years old. Come and see their pictures: The greatest marriage bureau in town! About 1,000 customers especially in agricultural and industrial circles."

"Few people want to get married in Germany during the autumn and winter," a secretary at the marriage bureau declared. "It is hard for them to put up with shortage of flats, furniture, food for a wedding party, and any sort of honeymoon. But when the spring comes, in spite of all the shortages, the heart will win over the practical mind, and business should be wonderful."

With Trocchi's death, there is theoretically nobody to administer the temporal property of the Holy See in the event of the Pope's death, because the office of the Chamberlain is also vacant.

Once an important post, the holder had charge of and jurisdiction over the temporal property of the Holy See—especially in periods between the death of one Pope and the election of the next—it is now purely nominal.—United Press.

## Death Of Mgr. Trocchi

Vatican City, Feb. 12.

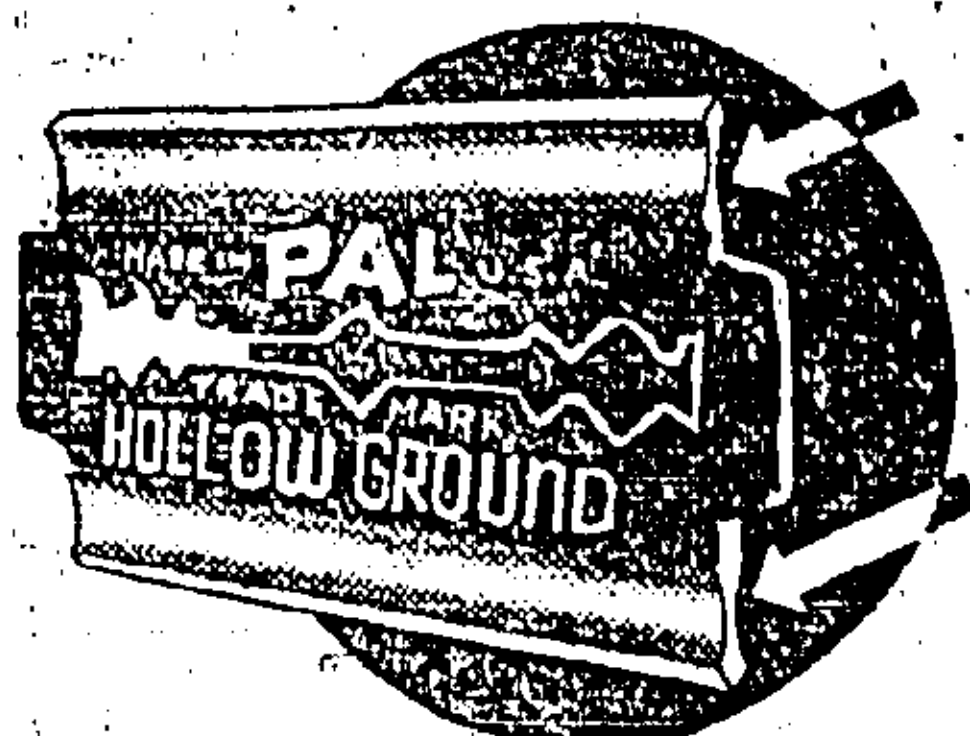
Monsignor Tito Trocchi, 83, Vice-Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church, died here today after receiving the blessings of Pope Plus.

With Trocchi's death, there is theoretically nobody to administer the temporal property of the Holy See in the event of the Pope's death, because the office of the Chamberlain is also vacant.

Once an important post,



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"Gone—thanks old chap for the Alasil Tablets"

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# DRASTIC MEASURES ORDERED

## Joint Committee Set Up; Britain Back On A Wartime Footing Once More

### RESTRICTIONS WIDENED

#### Labour Wins A By-Election

London, Feb. 12.

Despite the uproar and hardships of the national crisis, Labour won with ease the by-election for Normanton, Yorkshire, polling a total vote of 80 per cent compared with 85 per cent in the General Election.

Mr. G. O. Sylvester (Labour) secured 19,085 votes and Mr. J. E. Powell (Cons) 4,258; Dr. W. D. Hartley (Independent), with 579, forfeited his deposit.

The Labour majority was 14,827, compared with 22,979 in the General Election.

The by-election vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. Tom Smith to accept a salary paid with the Northeast Regional Coal Board. All three candidates expressed satisfaction with the election.

"It is a vote of confidence in the Government, for the Tories have not increased their poll since the general election," Mr. Sylvester said.

Mr. Powell said: "The Socialist vote has fallen 42 per cent since the General Election, while the Conservative only 19 per cent."

At the general election, Labour polled 28,238 and Conservative 5,259.—United Press.

The Government, acting under wartime emergency powers, tonight extended electricity restrictions to all England, Scotland and Wales, ordered gaol sentences and fines of violators and announced a series of drastic manpower and transport measures to speed movement of coal to Britain's fuel-starved power stations.

The announcement from No. 10 Downing Street said that the Prime Minister had established a joint committee of Cabinet Ministers and coal, electricity and railway executives and ordered this committee to work to overcome the crisis with "the same speed and urgency as a military operation during the war."

"The meeting was advised that the situation remains dangerously critical," the announcement said.

The Joint Committee—comprising a General Staff in wartime—decided on the following measures:

1. Restrictions on domestic electricity consumption will be applied to all England, Scotland and Wales from tomorrow morning. The restricted hours to be 8.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. in the mid-east and north-east of England and throughout Scotland, and from 9 a.m. to noon and 2 to 4 p.m. in the remainder of the country. The previous restrictions remain in force in London, the south-east, the midlands and the north-west.

2. Domestic consumers who violate restrictions will be punished under Defence Regulation 55, which provides for gaol sentences or fines or both. No specific sentences were mentioned.

3. There shall be no ban on industrial electricity consumption in the newly-affected areas of Scotland and northeast, mid-east and southwest England.

4. Consumption of any form of fuel for dog-racing shall be prohibited immediately under Defence Regulation 55.

5. Railway passenger services, including night expresses where necessary, shall be cancelled wherever such action will permit the running of extra coal trains.

6. All possible steps, including the discharge of coal in London docks not normally used by colliers, shall be taken immediately to speed the turnaround of colliers in the Thames.

7. The Minister of Labour (Mr. Isaacs) after consulting Trade Unions through the T.U.C. shall immediately organise a supply of additional civilian labour to help unload coal cars. The cooperation of the Army, Navy and Air Force also will be secured.

8. The Minister of Transport (Mr. Barnes) will arrange immediately for a supply of trucks to assist in unloading of coal cars.

9. The Minister of Fuel and Power (Mr. Shinwell) was authorised to exercise power to requisition coal supplies where it is necessary to divert coal from the original consignee in order to insure a more rapid turn-around of coal cars.

10. Electric supply plants were authorised to reduce their voltage by five per cent, both during the day and night, in order to save power.

11. Mr. Shinwell and Mr. Barnes were authorised to call in Service personnel and transport and to take all other steps to speed movement of open cast coal stocked on the ground.

12. It is impossible to tell when electricity restrictions may be relaxed, but industrial consumers will be given priority over domestic users when restrictions are eased.

Power restrictions now affect all 40,000,000 persons on this island in varying degrees and put Britain back on a war footing to meet its gravest industrial crisis since the general strike in 1926.

Out-Of-Work Figures

The Labour Ministry, in its first official estimate, placed the number left jobless by the 100 per cent cut in electricity in non-essential factories in London, southeast England, the Midlands and northwest England, at 1,812,000. Unofficial estimates had put the figure at more than 4,000,000.

The Ministry said 612,000 of the temporarily jobless had applied for unemployment benefits.

London, Feb. 12.

Most of the remainder, it was said, probably will receive their regular wages this week under the guaranteed work agreements.

Nearly 90 per cent of boot and shoe production has stopped, throwing 80,000 out of work. Half the country's clothing factories and nearly all textile plants were closed.

Virtually all London and Leeds furniture factories, and half those in High Wycombe, have suspended operations.

More than 100 biscuit and cake manufacturers closed. Ninety per cent of baby carriage works were shut.—United Press.

#### "COAL QUEEN"

London, Feb. 12.

In the midst of the crisis, a group of four blonde, one redhead and eight brunettes—from mining areas of Great Britain toured coal-shorts London today. One will be chosen "Britain's Coal Queen"—United Press.

#### Safety At Sea

London, Feb. 12.

The International Shipping Conference today in London unanimously carried the following resolution:

"The International Shipping Conference calls attention to the absolute necessity, in the interests of safety of life at sea and efficient communications, for reservation and allocation of adequate wireless wavebands for marine purposes and requests that all governments will unite to ensure this object at the forthcoming International Telecommunications Conference in May, 1947."

A final resolution drew the attention of all maritime governments to the vital necessity of maintaining the Suez Canal as an international waterway, and expressed the hope that nothing would be permitted to interfere with the free and full use of the canal by vessels of all flags.—Reuter.

#### ARMY, NAVY ESTIMATES REVISED UPWARD

London, Feb. 12.

The British Government has revised upward by £70,000,000 the estimated cost of maintaining its far-flung army and navy during the year ending March 31 1947, a period marked by international tension.

Supplementary estimates published as White Papers placed the combined total cost at £1,007,075,000. The Army's estimate was increased by £50,000,000 to £732,000,000. The Navy's was increased by £20,000,000 to £275,075,000.

The Army's White Paper said that an estimated 65,000 men were required for service in addition to the number previously estimated. Informal sources said that Britain had an army of 850,000 men at the close of 1946.

The paper officially attributed only £7,000,000 of the additional estimated expenditure to the fact that Britain was unable to carry out her "tasks overseas as rapidly as had been hoped."

Original estimates, the paper said, were made before the Government decided to pay out £37,000,000 in war gratuities and postwar credits during the current fiscal year.

First estimates also did not take into account £14,000,000 needed for the Polish resettlement corps, a unit established several months ago to prepare expatriate Polish soldiers for British civilian life.

In addition, £4,775,000 was attributed to new rates of pay, pay, bounty payments for recruitment and "reassessment of retired pay and pensions."

The White Paper also reported a decrease in the receipts from the sale of stores to Dominion and Allied Governments, which are now expected to amount to £32,000,000, as against the (original) estimate of £62,000,000.

A speed-up in the repatriation of German prisoners of war, depriving the army of their earnings and services, cost an additional £16,000,000, the document said.

Navy White Paper

The Navy White Paper said that £6,700,000 more was needed for service pay £8,800,000 for civil personnel wages at dockyards and shore establishments and £10,300,000 for war gratuities and postwar credits to personnel.

Both the Army and Navy said that their expenditures in some fields would not reach the total originally estimated.—Associated Press.

#### Objects To Handcuffs

Hamburg, Feb. 12.

General Helmuth Foerster, former German Air Force General and Chief of Air Defence, protested today against being handcuffed when taken from prison to court to give evidence at the trial at Nuremberg of Field Marshal Milch, former German Under-Secretary for Air.

"I take it as a personal defamation to be fettered, and I beg the high tribunal to protect me against a repetition of it," he said. As a prisoner of war, he said, he came under the Geneva Convention, and was neither war criminal, defendant nor member of a criminal organisation.

Asked about the employment of

#### "Fanatical Italian Patriot"

Trieste, Feb. 12.

Maria Pasquinelli, who assassinated Brig. R. W. M. de Winton, Commander of the British 13th Brigade, in Pola on Monday, was described by Pola officials as a "fanatical Italian patriot" and there was no reason to suppose she was a member of any organised political group.

The 34-year-old woman was brought to Trieste for trial before a British military court. British officials considered the shooting an isolated incident, unconnected with politics. Under questioning, Pasquinelli said she carried out a "patriotic mission and would be a martyr" for her country.

It was reported from Rome that the Foreign Office was awaiting clarification of details of the assassination before "tendering an official note of sorrow and regret" to the British Government.

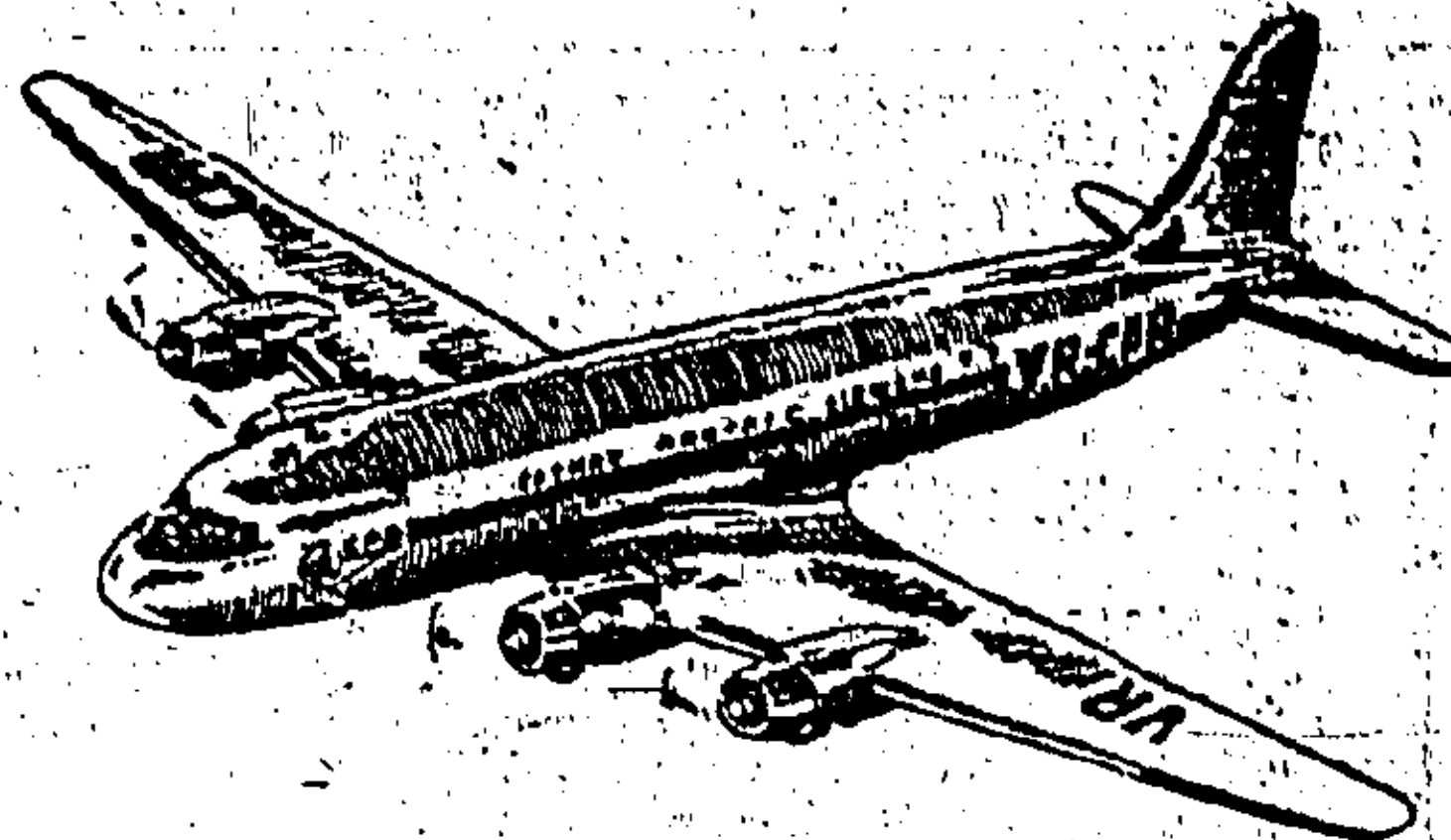
The Italian press agreed that the assassination was an act of "an unbalanced mind" but disagreed on the motive.—United Press.

Vienna, Feb. 12.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, President Truman's food envoy, arrived in Vienna today. He will confer with American officials on the Austrian food situation and return to London on Friday. The Austrian Cabinet today declared that the demands of the current ration period could be met.—Reuter.

Soviet prisoners of war in German anti-aircraft batteries, Foerster said that only volunteers were used on orders of the German High Command for service as messengers and ammunition carriers.

Foerster denied that Milch had power to give orders for death sentences to be carried out. Every death sentence passed within the German Air Force had to be confirmed by Goering, he said.—Reuter.



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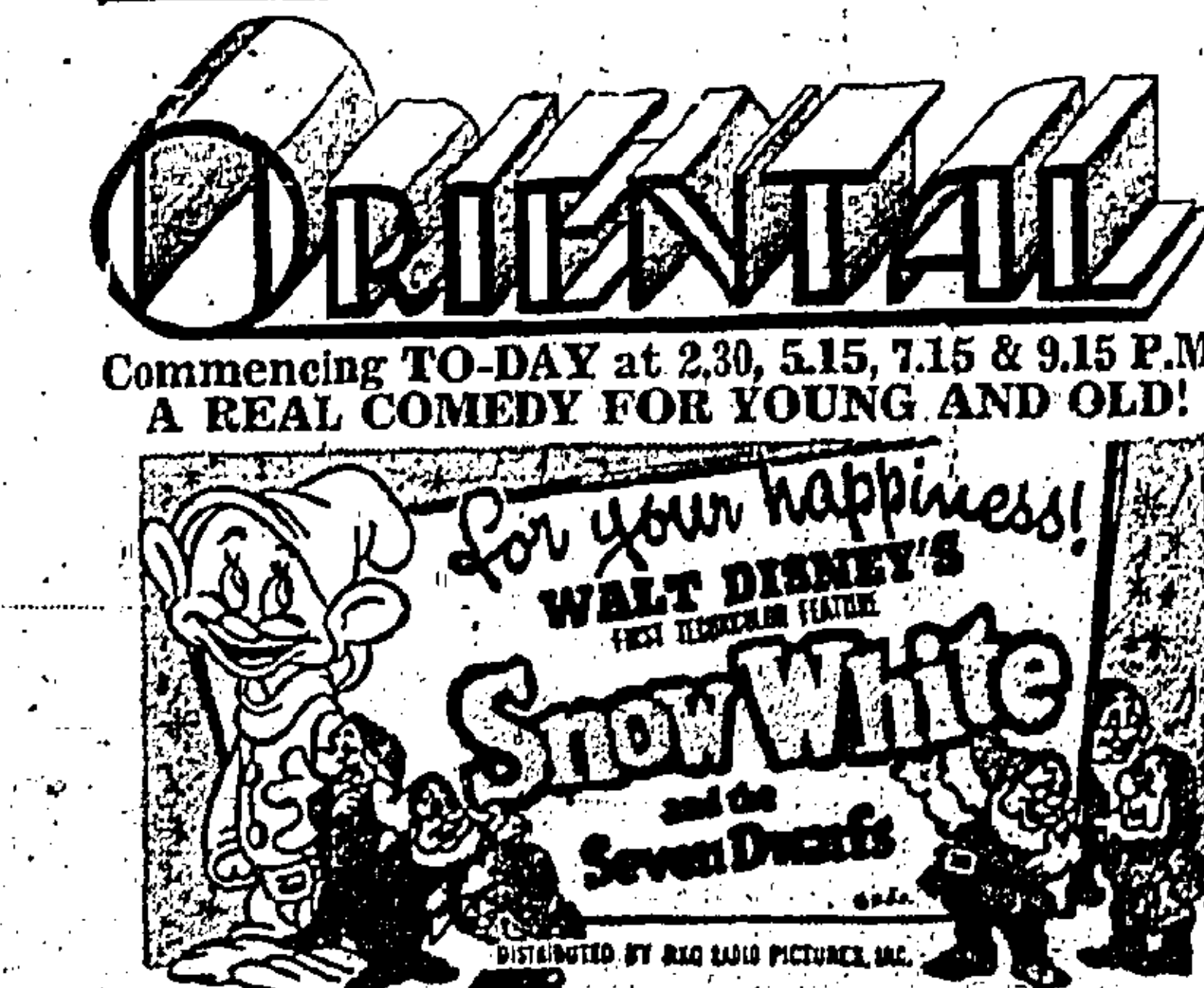
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## THE BUSINESS OF MR. ERNEST BEVIN'S CRITICS

London, Feb. 12.

Speaking in London today on Anglo-Russian relations, Lord Vansittart, former Diplomatic Advisor to the Foreign Office, said that if the Russians would "stop this Anglophobe campaign I feel sure that both Anglo-American and Anglo-Russian relations would result in some agreement."

"The business of Mr. Ernest Bevin's critics," he said, "should be to address themselves to Moscow and not to Whitehall." Lord Vansittart's reference referred to the Labour Members of Parliament who originally attacked British foreign policy as propounded by the Foreign Minister.

In another reference to criticism of Mr. Bevin, he said: "Members who criticise him do not amount to anything very formidable individually, but collectively they may do a good deal of harm."

The ideal of the United States of Europe, Lord Vansittart said, was "not practical politics now because the whole of Eastern Europe spends its time villifying the West. What was practical was the coordination of Western Europe."

A wider understanding might grow from a clearer understanding in one area, he said.

### With Goodwill

"I feel convinced that we are more likely to find that Eastern Europe will treat Western Europe with more amity and comity if Western Europe makes it clear that it has a mind and policy of its own and that it will pursue this policy with goodwill towards everyone and without let or hindrance within the framework of the United Nations, and that it will leave the door wide open for anyone who ultimately sees the light and may be prepared to come in," he declared.

Referring to Greece, Lord Vansittart said that the British Government have with-

drawn half of their troops. "I hope they will go no further in that direction for the time being," he said. "Any further withdrawal will make no difference to manpower here, but would be a temptation to the Bulgars and Yugoslavs to interfere even more in the affairs of Greece."

In such an eventuality, there would be a call upon the United Nations to take some action and a temptation to use the veto. Both would be inadvisable in the interests not only of Greece but also of the United Nations, he added.

### "Shangri-La" In Antarctic?

Mount Olympus, Antarctica Expedition, Feb. 12.

The discovery on the frozen South Polar Continent of a remarkable "oasis" of muddy peatgreen lakes with jutting tall dark brown mounds of apparently bare earth was announced today.

The discovery of a potential "Shangri-la" may be one of the most important made by the Navy expedition under Admiral Richard Byrd.

A 40-mile region of lakes with conical mounds rising 500 feet above the surface in an area completely devoid of ice was located inland in the vicinity of Knox Coast by fliers of the Expedition's western task group reconnoitering on Monday.

The discovery of lakes and mounds, which resembled chocolate drops from the air, raised the question whether the area might be warm enough to support year-round human settlements comfortably. Expeditionary leaders said they consider the discovery of the greatest importance from the stand point of geography and geology.—United Press.

### CAME BACK FOR MORE

New York, Feb. 12.

A group of 30 explorers and scientists who assumed the role of guinea pigs in trying out a new Army combat ration called "E Ration" came back today for "second helpings."

The new ration, complete from orange juice to even-fresh canned bread, was served cafeteria style to the group in the American Museum of Natural History. This ration will replace the famous and notorious "take your choice" K Ration.—United Press.

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### FRUIT ROTTING

Melbourne, Feb. 12.

Thousands of tons of canning fruit will rot in Victoria because of the sugar shortage caused by engineers joining today the month-old strike of metal trades workers. They demand a pay increase of £1. Clothing, matches, groceries and preserved foods are becoming scarce in Victoria.—Reuter.

### NORWEGIAN HERRINGS

London, Feb. 13.

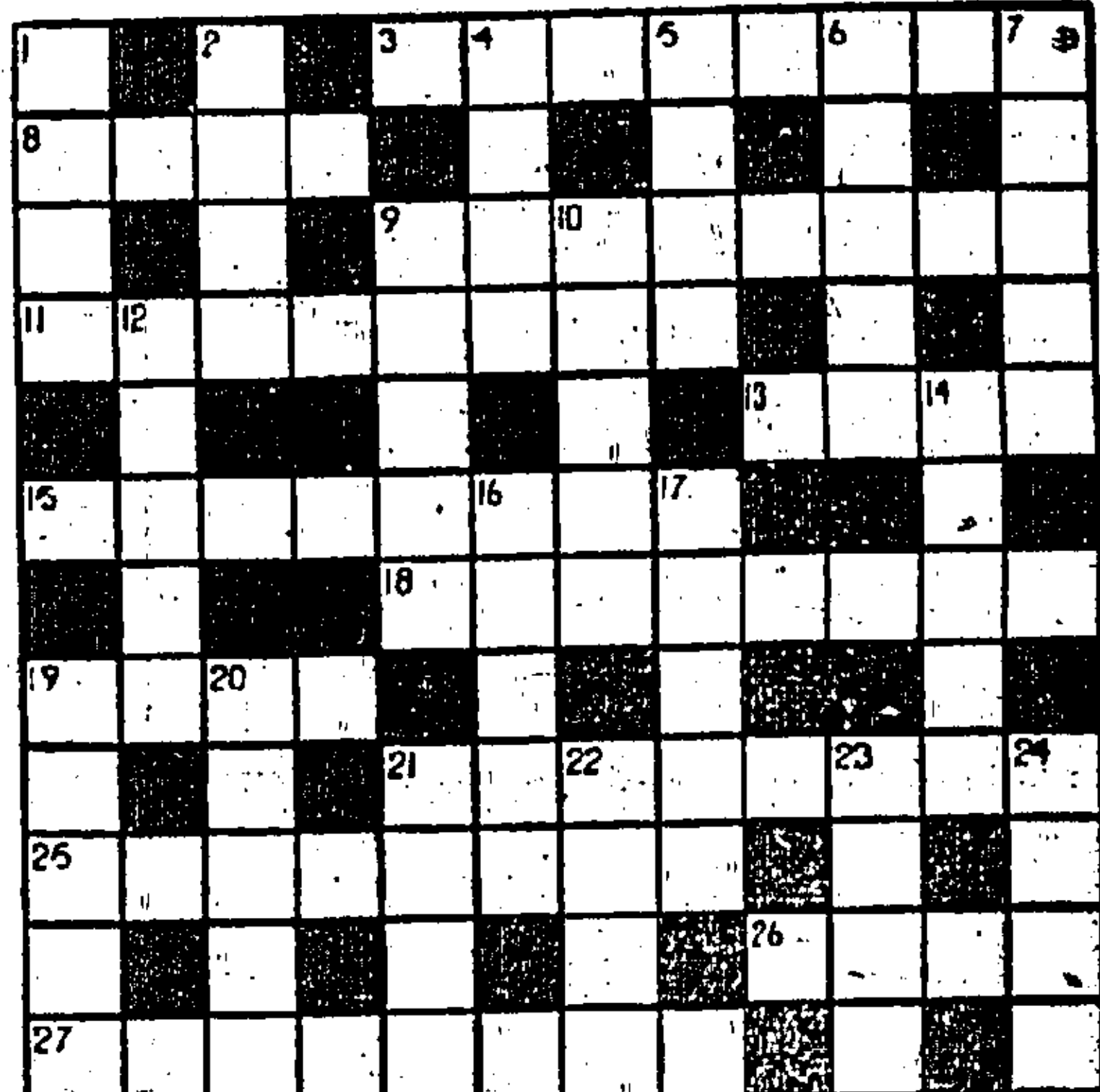
Britain's contract with the Norwegian authorities for importation of Norwegian herrings provides for the sale between January 1 and April 30 of up to 30,000 tons of herrings, according to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, Dr. Edith Summerskill, in reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Minister said that the quantity imported would depend on fishing and demand.

The herrings would be landed at Aberdeen, North Shields and Hull and two-thirds would be offered for kippers.

Kippers produced from Norwegian herrings would be subject to the same maximum price as British kippers and would be a useful addition to the food supply.—Reuter.

### A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



### Clues Across

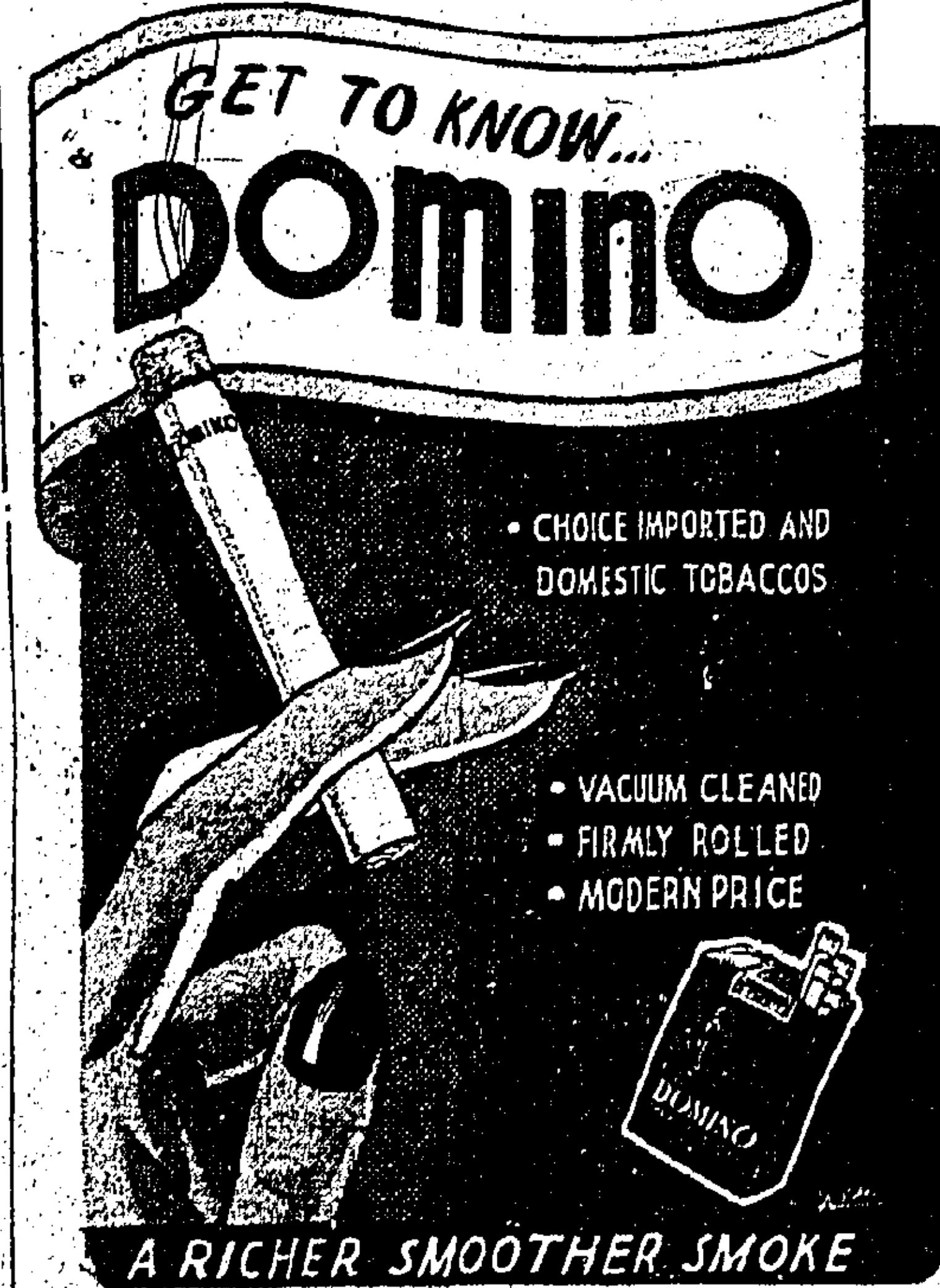
- Appused.
- Patience.
- Practical joke.
- Truthfulness.
- Fated.
- Waterfowl.
- Clement.
- Scope.
- Chest.
- Support.
- Elevated floor.
- Old cabs.
- Cattle-shed.
- Formal essay.

### Yesterday's Crossword

- ACROSS:—1. Physic; 4. Point; 7. Patience; 8. Chest; 9. Leagues; 11. Respite; 13. Modesty; 15. Emblem; 18. Tutor; 19. Eloquent; 20. Dined; 21. Endure.
- DOWN:—1. Pupil; 2. Swing;

### Clues Down

- Cast off.
- Assemble.
- Legal right.
- Clothed.
- Commonplace.
- Senior diplomat.
- Watch.
- Oppose by argument.
- Upright.
- Equestrian.
- Myth.
- Catalogues.
- Vision.
- Sleed up.
- Conspiracy.
- Limbs.
- Precious stone.
- Fitting.



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| SS "General Meigs"                    | April    | 15 |

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| SS "Mount Mansfield" | March    | 24 |

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|                         |          |    |
|-------------------------|----------|----|
| SS "Willamette Victory" | February | 18 |
|-------------------------|----------|----|

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| s/s "JOPLIN VICTORY" | Feb. 19 | Feb. 21 | "                           |
| s/s "SIROCCO"        | Feb. 20 | Feb. 22 | "                           |
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## FREEZE-OUT CONTINUES

### Jewish Village Attacked

Jerusalem, Feb. 12. An estimated 100 Arab Bedouins, armed with knives, clubs and a pistol, attacked the Jewish village of Ben-Gurion near Nathan-Ya in a land dispute. The band quickly overpowered 36 Jewish settlers, wounded six and kidnapped a 35-year-old Jew. It was the first Arab attack in months upon a Jewish village. The raid came as Jewish extremists clashed with Jewish moderates for the second successive night with both sides reportedly being victimised by kidnappings. In the Jewish battling one underground member and two members of the underground were reportedly reported to have been seized. Meanwhile an explosion occurred early today on a Palestine Government Fisheries Department launch in the port of Haifa. The bottom of the vessel was blown out and the craft sank immediately. There was another explosion later on a military landing craft. No casualties were reported on either boat.—United Press.

### Airlines Resuming

Shanghai, Feb. 13. Weather permitting, both the CNAC and CAT—China's two main airlines—are resuming their international passenger services tomorrow. The CNAC will use only four-engine Douglas machines, of which it possesses six, on foreign routes in future, with two scheduled to take off tomorrow for Hong Kong and Calcutta. Both airlines made it clear today that the lifting of the ban against passenger flights was still limited to their international services.—Reuter.

## Colony's Taxation

(Continued from Page 1) at this stage would be very hard. In Hong Kong they are not making enough profit. While shipping companies are now getting only one third of the freight they used to carry, airlines practically do not have any freight business at all. "At one time our stock rooms were full and hundreds of people were requesting priority on an individual basis. The congestion which followed the liberation has now returned to a penicillin normal and as far as passenger travel is concerned when business is not flourishing then not so many people use the airlines. The restrictions which the Chinese Government imposed on shipments destined for China have been a great many returned to Hong Kong." The comment I received from the wife of a Government servant yesterday was brief and to the point. She said: "I do not know how L-shan manage. At the moment we are trying, like a number of other people, to buy odds and ends for our home to make up for what we lost during the war. This and the high cost of living necessitates both my husband and myself going to work."

**Sheer Impossibility** An export and import firm manager told me: "It would be a sheer impossibility to impose a fair income tax levy on people in Hong Kong. It is common knowledge that Chinese business people always keep two sets of books. If the Government must introduce a tax then the best thing to do would be to place a heavier price on luxury goods including liquor, perfumes etc." Miss Marion Greenwood, American artist now in Hong Kong said: "Generally speaking I am in favour of income tax because it is a levelling out tax and helps reduce the gap between those people living on a bare margin of subsistence such as labourers, farmers or fishermen and all the rest of us in the middle and upper income brackets. This is why the middle and upper classes always raise such a squawk against the introduction or extension of income tax."

From a European doctor came the remark: "It seems that the Colony is being run at a tremendous deficit at the moment. The introduction of income tax would be quite fair as far as my profession is concerned. But if income tax is brought in then there must be a fixed rate laid down for all medical practitioners and not one depending on the actual earnings. It would be really impossible for a tax to be set according to a doctor's own income as there would be no way of checking up."

A banking employee said: "If there is any tax on business profits only the recognised firms will pay and it will be most inequitable. The Chinese will avoid it with their usual skill." The manager of a local industrial concern, in favour of an income tax scheme being introduced here, pointed out: "It is rather a bad time to bring it in considering the very high cost of housing which is at present the major problem in the Colony. Until this situation eases I think the Government should postpone any income tax plan they have in mind. At the moment it is very hard on people living in a hotel with a family, which is costing them probably three quarters of their pay. I feel that until more homes are available the Government might give the people of Hong Kong a chance to rehabilitate themselves."

### Great Drawback

Manager of Cable and Wireless in Hong Kong, Mr. Knight, said yesterday: "Income tax will not be so easy to collect on an equitable basis here as it is in England. I think it is generally thought that those people whose salaries are known and verifiable—i.e. Government servants or business firm employees—will have to pay up while people who trade without keeping any books or records will manage to avoid it." Mrs. T. W. Kwok, wife of the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs here, was of much the same opinion. She said: "Those who made millions of dollars here during and since the war will not care about the imposition of income tax, only the salaried will suffer. The general feeling among women is that if there is anything we can do to help the Government of course we will but if the rate of income tax is too high then it will simply put us at a living rate beyond our means." Mr. S. V. Lee told me: "I think the introduction of income tax at this stage will be a great drawback to the Colony. Due to the war a great many people lost a lot of money and I think they need a few years to recuperate before any such levy is begun. Round about 1949, when people have made up some of their war losses, is the time to consider imposing income tax."

## Villages Cut Off In North

London, Feb. 13. Twenty-three coastal colliers brought coal to power-starved London today as Prime Minister Attlee planned to give the House of Commons a cut by cut account of the fuel emergency that made this country a grey Britain for the fourth day.

Operations orders were being prepared at the War Office for thousands of troops to help in the work of moving coal. Other thousands had been working for two days to clear snow-blocked highways from the mines.

An R.A.F. Halifax bomber dispatched to parachute food to a snowed-in Staffordshire village crashed on desolate Grindon Moor near Leek carrying six "mercy fliers" to their death.

Further operations by 14 other Halifaxes, briefed to relieve villages isolated by the worst blizzard in the memory of most Britons were cancelled for the day.

The first of the coal fleet from Britain's northeast ports, taking advantage of the break in North Sea gales, slipped down the coast into the Thames yesterday. More arrived today and it was estimated that close on 50,000 tons of coal were aboard the 23 colliers that had docked at London by midday.

Twenty-eight more were reported off the Thames and presumably would dock tonight. Another half a hundred were reported ready to leave the Tyne, the Wear and Humber.

### Forecast—Cold

The colliers were being unloaded as quickly as possible and were expected to start back to the coal ports within ten hours. The temperature in mid-town London was 29 at noon—two degrees warmer than at the corresponding time yesterday, but the forecast was for bitter cold for several more days and snow in some parts of the country.

All Britain's major railways

## Britain Recognises Bulgaria

London, Feb. 12. Britain yesterday formally recognised the Government of Bulgaria as a direct sequel to the signing of the peace treaty with Bulgaria last Monday in Paris. A note containing this decision was handed yesterday afternoon in Sofia to the Acting Foreign Minister of Bulgaria by the Acting Political Representative.

From this note it is clear that Britain, while granting the full recognition to the Bulgarian Government, maintains her former attitude to what Britain regards as failure of the present regime to implement the promises of democratic rights entered into by the Bulgarian Provisional Government before the elections, which resulted in the nomination of the Bulgarian Government.

Britain recalls in her note Bulgaria's formal commitment under the peace treaty to guarantee all democratic rights to the whole Bulgarian people and expresses the hope that the Government will fully carry out this undertaking.

Bulgaria is the last of the Balkan ex-satellite powers to be recognised by Britain. No announcement has been made to the recognition of diplomatic representation, but it is reliably believed in London that a British envoy to Sofia has already been selected.

According to usual diplomatic practice his name will not be published until the Bulgarian Government has been officially informed of his nomination.—Reuter.

### ART SHOW

An exhibition of Chinese paintings by Wong Ting-ping will be held on the 7th floor of China Building today, and will continue until Monday from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.

The exhibits amount to over 100 painted by the artist in the interior and locally and consist of monkeys, tigers and Buddhas.

Wong Ting-ping is now 51 years of age, having started his art career at an early age. He exhibited in the Colony before the war.

Mr. H. G. Sheldon yesterday granted the application of Mr. Humphreys, Revenue Department, for the confiscation of two lots of opium consisting of 328 and 181b found on board the ss "Baron Renfrew" on Monday and of another 7 lb found on the same ship on Tuesday.

More opium was found on the ship on Wednesday and a further application will be made today.

## Hung Hom Coolies In Gang Fight

When Chan Kwok, Wong Yeung and Lo Chen, coolies, set out from Tai Kok Tsui to Hung Hom to unload a quantity of drums of oil for Chan Wo Cheong, oil dealers, they had no inkling as to what was in store for them. If they had known that they would be at the receiving end of iron bars and hammers wielded by some 40 coolies they most definitely have refused the commission. And no one could blame them as whatever remuneration they might have been promised could hardly be sufficient compensation for the injuries they received (and which were shown to Mr. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday) at the hands of the hooligans.

The reason for this attack on three labourers was revealed by PSI Chen Chuk-tin when he prosecuted Li Yui on the charge of assault. It appeared that the complainants were unloading some drums of oil at about 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday when they were set on by about 40 coolies who, it was alleged, belonged to a certain coolie society. These coolies claimed that the Hung Hom district was their territory, and that the rest of the unloading job had to be done by them.

Not unnaturally the three men from Tai Kok Tsui objected, whereupon the Hung Hom laddies started to beat up the intruders with iron bars and hammers, according to SI Chen. Chan, who escaped injuries to his back, escaped from the melee and went post-haste to report the matter to the Mong Kok Police Station. A Police party was sent out but on arrival at the scene found that the Hung Hom bullies had dispersed.

Unluckily for Li he was seen by the complainants and pointed out to the Police, and brought to the Station.

Asked by the Magistrate what he had to say for himself, accused asserted that the work was formerly done by them (that is, the three labourers) and that

## KARENS WANT AUTONOMY

Rangoon, Feb. 12. In a telegram sent today to the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, the Karen (Burma frontier tribes) Congress asked for the establishment of a separate Karen State within the British Empire. The telegram expressed the hope that the British Government would "honour the will of the Karens in accordance with their pledge to respect the hill peoples' right of self-determination."—Reuter.

## Doctor In Court

Arising out of the case in which Yu Ting-wah, a Major-General of the Cultivation Division, Peace Preservation Corps, was charged with the unlawful possession of 1750 ingots of tin at Kennedy Town on Jan. 19, Wong Chup-on, 42, native doctor of 6 Lock Road, was arrested by the Police on Wednesday and appeared before Mr. Latimer yesterday charged with being an "accessory after the fact".

In applying for a remand until Feb. 17, Inspector P. Smith reminded the Court that Yu Ting-wah was brought before His Worship on Feb. 11 when the date for hearing the case was provisionally fixed for Feb. 17. The prosecution would like the present count to be heard on the same day, said Insp. Smith.

On the question of bail, Insp. Smith stated that the Police are offering no objection to bail being granted, provided that it was on the same terms as that of Yu Ting-wah, namely, \$20,000 in cash and \$5,000 surety.

## Junkmasters Warned

Two junkmasters attempting to land passengers in Chai Wan Bay in contravention of the quarantine regulations were severely warned by Comdr. Ryder in the Marine Court yesterday.

Both junks were coming in from Swatow, and the masters, Ho Yik of the "Lung On" and Wan Yau of the "Tak Cheong Lung," were charged with having excess passengers of 80 and 48 persons respectively on board.

They were attempting to land them in Chai Wan Bay and were apprehended by the Water Police. Chief Junk Inspector Frank Brett told the Court these junks had special permission to take destitute back to their native districts but they were stealthily bringing back to the Colony a larger number of people.

A fine of \$3 for each excess passenger of three weeks in default was imposed.

## Chinese Currency Crisis

(Continued from Page 1) **Kung's Appeal**

Shanghai, Feb. 12. H. H. Kung, former Minister of Finance and one-time Premier, appealed today to the Central Bank of China to publish the names of the principal buyers of gold and silver, "fabrications pure and simple" allegations he himself purchased large quantities of the precious metal and engaged in currency manipulations. The allegations were made in a section of the Chinese press which has been attacking Kung by implication rather than name.

Kung, while he has retired from active political life, is Governor of the Bank of China, one of the four Government banks. He also is a member of the standing committee of the Central Bank of China.

Kung's elder son, David, in a statement to the press denounced "rumor mongers" for charging him with manipulations in the gold market.—Associated Press.

### U.S. Reaction

Washington, Feb. 12. Government officials said that possibility of reversing the tariff decision which upset the Chinese plan to subsidize exports is being considered, but that it is a problematical how much help it would be in stopping inflation. The Treasury decision on the ruling by the Shanghai Consul may be forthcoming tomorrow, it was said.

Also still hanging fire is the \$500,000,000 export-import credit earmarked for China until June 30. Some authorities indicated they are pessimistic that even that would suffice to restore Chinese economy without reforms such as those urged by General Marshall.—Associated Press.

### Queer Disparity

Shanghai, Feb. 13. Striking disparity of rates for the American dollar in Shanghai and Nanking was one of the queer elements of China's tangled currency picture.

In Shanghai, an American dollar this afternoon fetched 14,000 Chinese dollars, but in Nanking, according to Associated Press correspondent Harold Mills, it was quoted at 8,000 and even at this rate, dealers refused to buy heavily.

Mills said it appeared very doubtful whether any action would be taken for censorship of fortunes abroad held by Chinese of this country. He gave two reasons: firstly, international complications are standing in the way of any such move; secondly, the fact that most fortunes involved are held by politically important persons.

**Mills Says:** "Government's top-ranking economic and financial experts are holding long conferences to attempt to find a solution to China's latest crisis, but, informed quarters said no definite programme has yet been adopted."

"One official said a general ban of all open transactions in foreign exchange was considered—but not likely to reach final approval because of difficulties of enforcement. There was general agreement that some form of control of the gold markets and possibility of control of essentials were likely to result from the conferences."—Associated Press.

### Canton Market Improves

Canton, Feb. 13. Following the City Government's order banning gold and foreign-currency transactions yesterday, the local financial markets today showed great improvement and stabilisation.

There was no market for U.S. notes today, but private quotations for gold bars and H.K. dollars registered a considerable drop compared with yesterday, the former being CN\$700,000 per tael and the latter CN\$2,800 per dollar.

Today's rice was quoted at CN\$150,000 per picul as compared with yesterday CN\$160,000.—Central News.

### BUDGE'S EASY WIN

London, Feb. 12. Donald Budge outclassed completely the professional champion, Bobby Riggs, tonight, winning 6-2, 6-2 in the professional tennis matches at Wembley Stadium.

Budge won with smashing serves and a brilliant net game. In the frigid air of Wembley's board courts, Riggs appeared in white flannels.

After losing the first game, he stripped them off, as the crowd looked on in hushed expectancy, to reveal his famous white shorts underneath.—United Press.

### POLICE WANT INFORMATION

The police are anxious to interview two Chinese males, who, together with a third man, were picked up near Sun Wong Toi Road about 2 p.m. on February 4, when a man was shot.

The men concerned or anyone

## Bishop Calls For Change In Policy

London, Feb. 12. German prisoners-of-war in Britain and under British control in the Middle East should be returned to Germany despite Britain's acute manpower shortage and then be urged to return as free men to earn normal wages on British farms. Dr. G. K. Bell, Bishop of Chichester, declared in the House of Lords today. Calling for a change of policy in Germany, the Bishop said that without such a change, a "spiritual ban on potential qualities" was likely to develop. What was needed now in Germany was spiritual peace, a potential of great magnitude.

Pointing out that there are about 330,000 German prisoners-of-war in Britain and between 80,000 and 90,000 in the Middle East, who were often forgotten, Dr. Bell said that there would be little doubt that the main difficulty in repatriation was that German prisoners were urgently required to meet British manpower needs.

He questioned whether it was right to go on employing "serv labour." According to the spirit of the Geneva Convention and general principles of international law, everything possible should be done to send them home.

If the rate of repatriation was increased by 20,000 a month, it would be the end of 1948 before the last prisoner went home. Dr. Bell pleaded for their complete repatriation by the end of this year.

**No Nazis** The Earl of Perth, former Secretary-General of the League of Nations, supporting the Bishop's argument, added the urge to an urgent reconsideration of the whole system of repatriation. He warned against repatriating strong Nazis who "might form the dangerous nucleus in Germany," but suggested that other prisoners who wished to return to Britain should be allowed to bring their families.

Lord Strabolgi, Labour, declared that to speed up repatriation would dislocate agriculture. In view of the transport difficulty, he thought the Government was repatriating Germans "pretty fast."

There was, however, a special cause for complaint about the unhappy Germans in the Middle East. Lord Strabolgi also thought it "unfortunate" that German prisoners in Egypt should be employed when Egyptians who had previously worked for the British army were unemployed.—Reuter.

**ALICE MARBLE'S WIN** London, Feb. 12. Alice Marble, of the United States, revealed the form that gained her the pre-war Wimbledon championship, when she defeated Mary Hardwick 6/4, 6/1 in the indoor professional lawn tennis tournament at Wembley tonight.

In a mixed doubles exhibition, Alice and Miss Marble defeated Budge and Miss Hardwick 6/3, 6/2.—Reuter.

**LOCKE BEATS SNEAD** Johannesburg, Feb. 12. A. D. Locke, South African golf champion, beat Sam Snead, American holder of the British Open championship, by eight and six in a 36 holes match on the Glendower course today.—Reuter.

**CLUB TEAMS** The following will represent the H.K.P.C. teams on Saturday on the Club ground: 1st Team v South China: Lock, Fowler, Barry, Hopkinson, Stange, Beck, Weller, Mullen, Rodman, Bickford and Knox.

2nd Team v 44 Commando: Cullen, Wyper, Sloan, Odell, Bord, Onsager, Hamby, Foulk, Gardner, Fjelstad and Barker. Reserves: Heftel, Roscoe, Fowler and Darby.

**RADIO** 2BW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., and 9 to 11 p.m. also on 9.62 megacycles.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary. 12.45 p.m.—Variety. 1.15 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements. 1.30 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude. 1.45 p.m.—Piano Duets: Margaret and Kaye. 1.50 p.m.—Light Symphony Orchestra and John McCormack (Tenor).

2.00 p.m.—Close Down. 2.15 p.m.—Film: Memories. 2.30 p.m.—London Relay: World News. 2.45 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain. 2.55 p.m.—"Romance and Rhythm." 3.00 p.m.—Studio: "You Asked For It." Variety Request Programme. Arranged by Lynn Fraser.

3.15 p.m.—"Maritime Moments"—Songs and Music of the Sea. 3.30 p.m.—Studio: Piano Recital by Luba Shafit. 3.45 p.m.—London Symphony Orchestra. 4.00 p.m.—Puerile: "You Asked For It." 4.15 p.m.—By the Principals, Chorus and Orchestra of La Scala Opera, Milan. 7.30 p.m.—Close Down.

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